NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

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THE GREAT ORIENTAL WAR.

DESPONDENCY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

GREAT POPULAR ENTHUSIASM AT BELGRADE. It is conceded at Constantinople that Mukhtar Pasha's position is exceedingly critical. The fall of Ardaban and Bayazid, it is admitted, will compel him to accept battle against a vastly superior force | gone yet. The reason of this detention is unknown or retire to Erzerum, which is practically defenseless. The report of the recapture of Ardaban has not been confirmed. In Servia the war spirit is very strong. There was a great demonstration at Belgrade vesterday in favor of Russia. The Porto has decided to admit foreigners to the Ottoman

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL. PROMINENT PERSONS EXILED FOR ACTING WITH THE SOFTAS-THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS ALARMED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, May 29, 1877

The newspapers state that among those exiled for participation in the last Softa demonstration are Aghiah Effendi, a Councilor of State; Ismail Bey, chief of a department in the Foreign Office; Emin Bey, formerly Chamberlain to the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and Kemal Bey and Mouhir Bey, journalists.

The foreign Embassadors have been informally assured by the Porte that the state of siege will not interfere with the privileges of foreign subjects. Proceedings will only be taken against a foreign subject with the concurrence of his consul. LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877.

A Constantinople (May 25) telegram to The Stand ard, received by way of Athens, says: "Redif Pasha, Minister of War, is now dictator, and for the time more powerful than ever. Great auxiety prevails among the Europeau population, who fear that during the state of siege, if news of fresh disasters ar rive, there will be a collision between the populace and the troops. London, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.

A Vienna telegram to The Standard says: "The wildest rumers are in circulation concerning the condition of affairs at Constantinople. It is said a conspiracy has been discovered against the dynasty. with ramifications in the provinces. A court-martial is sitting, with closed doors. The only certain fact is that Mahmoud Damad Pasha insists upon drafting all the Softas into the army."

The Morning Post (Government organ) gives prominence to the following: "The Turkish Government have decided to admit foreigners to its service. A number of English gentlemen who have had experience in our own army are about to join the Ottoman forces. Among these volunteers is the Hon, Mr. Drummond."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA. 6100M AT CONSTANTINOPLE-THE FALL OF ERZE-RUM FEARED-RECAPTURE OF ARDABAN NOT

LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. A Constantinople (May, 25) telegram to The Standard (pro-Turkish), received by way of Athens, says: "Our position is one of very great danger, and is generally so regarded. It is certain that fresh disasters must happen. The fall of Ardaban and Bayazid has enabled the Russians to march in two converging lines toward Erzerum. They have turned Erzerum, and Mukhtar Pasha must either accept battle against a vastly superior force or capitulate. If he is beaten, Erzerum must fall, for it is without fortifications, and the force in it is

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. No confirmation has been received here of the reported recapture of Ardaban.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. Count Schouvaloff recently informed Prince Bisemarck that Russia, as indemnification for war expenses, would eventually only claim Upper Armenia as far as Kars and excluding Erzerum, so as not to interefere with English interests near the Euphrates, provided England remained neutral.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

THE TURKS WATCHING THE SERVIAN FRONTIER-THE CZAR TO COMMAND THE ROUMANIAN TROOPS AS

WELL AS HIS OWN. LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. A Kalafat telegram to The Daily News says: "Considerable movements of Turkish troops are observed in the direction of the Timok from Widdin. Gen. Horvatovich, the Servian commander at Negotin. telegraphs that there is an apparent concentration about Vehki and Izvor."

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The Czar will, on his arrival, formally take command of both the Rossian and Roumanian armies. All cause of jealousy will thus be avoided. This, however, does not alter the arrangement by which the Roumanian army remains on the northern bank

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. The Times's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows: "The statement that the Turks have consented to allow navigation of the Danube as far as Girla is at least premature. In spite of the energetic representations of this Government, the Turkish commander at Ada Kalesi still bars the way with

There is doubtless an excuse for the Turks, as navigation as far as Girla is of advantage only to the Servians and Roumanians, but still it scarcely seems wise to risk a serious difference with Austria, and it is hoped better counsels will prevail."

The Times's Belgrade dispatch reports that many volunteer officers, formerly in the Servian army, have returned to Belgrade from Plojesti, not having been received into the Russian army or the Bulga-

SERVIA IMPATIENT FOR WAR.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. A Renter telegram from St. Petersburg says "the warlike feeling in Servia is general and urgent, but Russia discourages Servian participation in the war. Russian policy is to abstain from starring up revo-Intion, notwithstanding Turkey's action in the Caucasus." The warlike spirit in Servia is confirmed in a special dispatch from Ragusa, which says that "the anti-Turkish movement in Servia has escaped all control. Prince Milan, finding he was becoming dangerously unnequalar, has been forced to prepare for war, despite the strong remonstrance of foreign representatives. Alexinatz and other towns on the frontier are being hastily fortified, and a speedy resumption of hostilities is regarded as certain.' A special dispatch from Belgrade to The Times says Russian diplomacy is playing a double role regarding Servia." A Pesth telegram adds: "The Servians are claiming free passage for their steamer Deligrad past Adakal on the Danube, and are mounting gens at Lakir to give their protestations more

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT BELGRADE. BELGRADE, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. A demonstration in favor of Russia took place today. The Metropolitan offered prayers for success before the Prince and Princess of Servia and an immense crowd. On the other hand, all the Conservative Opposition candidates have been elected in the

supplementary elections to the Skuptschina. The Conservatives are the peace party. THE CAUCASSIAN REVOLT.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. A special dispatch from Vienna to The Times Mays: "To the south of Sukum-Kalen a detachment is concentrated under Gen. Alchasoff to prevent a Turco-Circussion f ree moxing along the shore into the Plains of Mingrelia. If they did so now the positions of the Russigns in the rear of Sukum-Kaleh and Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circussians is only an inconvenience, but should the movement reach the Tschitkens, whose revolt in Terek coss not yet seem quite suppressed, then it might besome a real danger to the Russian lines of communica

tion in the Caucaeus." Eculer's disputch from Constantinople says: "Intelli-

gence from Sukum-Kaleh states that the Russians have evacuated and the Turks occupied the fortress of Zil. The Russians have evacuated the whole coast line of the Abazes country."

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES. ALEXANDEIA, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The Egyptian contingent for Turkey has not

M. Comcundouros has been summoned by the King to form a ministry. An armed party attempting to cross the frontier into Thessaly has been arrested by order of

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar will meet at St. Petersburg, Tuesday, May 29, 1877.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has started for the Danube.

THE SILENCE OF FRANCE.

LOST OPPORTUNITY-OTHER QUESTIONS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] it might seem that no other voice had a right to be eard. Ego nominor Leo! And yet, noisy and overbearing as it is, the voice of bronze has only a share in the general commotion. People's minds are agitated by currents of anxiety which, whether real or false, absorb all their attention. France sees with surprise the Eastern question whereof, conjointly with England, she had imagined herself supreme arbiter, escape from her grasp in a cloud of war. She recalls with regret the time past, and grieves in secret over sacrifices in men and money for a cause now too plainly vain and profitless. This old Eastern question has long troubled and will yet trouble Europe for a long time. Formerly, if the Russian Embassador only frowned as he buttoned up his overcoat, the Bourse was at its wit's end to fathom the mystery, and the telegraph hardly sufficed to

carry rumors of war in every direction.

But the times have much changed. The Dor Quixote of nations beaten by the storm, despoiled, curtailed of its fair proportions, and left for dead upon the field, calmly sees the windmills turn, and wonders that it is angry no longer. England, on the other hand, in presence of a great fact which in her isolation she is powerless to prevent, is troubled, and regrets her inaction of 1870-71. How different would have been her tone at this moment if her old ally of 1854-55 were still at her side, animated by her pristine enthusiasm, her juvenile ardor! The akofFs circular is not of the kind that generally ssues from the Foreign Office. There is in it a visible constraint that weakens its effect. Here it has seen matter of interest for 24 hours. For one, perhaps for two days, Ministers, Deputies, and high personages talked over the English letter. Since hen, matter more immediate, if not more pressing, has again occupied people's minds. There are in fact two things that powerfully attract the attention of France. One of these is the clerical agita-Under the influence of these two questions, equally weighty, we look to the affairs of the East and the warlike caprices of England almost with indifference. One very material fact proves the truth of this assertion despite all the noise that seems to prove the contrary: it is that the circulation of the newspapers here has not increased since the beginning of the Turco-Russian struggle.

But if Kars, Erzerum, Ismail, Rustchuk, and other equally euphonious names have no charm for the French ear, it is far otherwise for the two subjects I have referred to. The names of Bismarck, Moitke, and Manteuffel unpleasantly command attention. The nation looks with anxiety toward its unpretected frontier on the east and estimates its resources. Much activity with little noise prevails in the arsenals, and since the late speech of Marshal von Moltke, delivered before the Reichstag, the principle of securing peace by preparing for war is everywhere the order of the day. The political situation is as follows: England sets all reservations to her neutrality. France, Italy. Austria, Prussia, declare themselves neutral; but all these nations are arming with all possible baste. There is a smell of powder, and as it were a click of bayonets, in all situation, though no one cares to admit it. At a discordant noise to swell the general uneasiness.

> WAR SCENES AND TOPICS. THE TURKISH WAR MINISTER.

The Minister of War has a snug berth in time of peace, but when hostilities open he becomes the target of military and popular criticism. In camp he is War Minister is neither a Carnot nor a Stanton, but only a Redif Pasha, a swaggerer, and a blunderer. When the campaign opened he electrified Constantinople day after day with tidings of victory—thousands of Russians mowed down at Batum, Peti and Chefketil bombarded and binzing, and insurrections bristling in the Caucasus. that the War Minister's wits had gone wool-gathering One day several members of the Chamber of Deputi One day several memoers of the Camboo of Produce questioned him sharply and forced him to admit that the official bulletins were a tissue of exaggerations. It was necessary, he pleaded, to encourage the people by the publication of cheerful intelligence. He was criticise so bitterly that he adopted a new policy: he shat off the supply of news altogether—a course which rendered him still more unpopular in the Chambor and in the streets.

What news there is at the seat of war goes by wire a week in advance of the mails, and the war cor-respondents have little in reserve when the hour come for letter-writing. Some of them are devoting their at tention to architecture, others to landscape garder ing. A Standard correspondent found a pretty little nook near Baniasa in Roumania. A small river had cut its way through the deep soil, leaving banks of 40 feet nnels, among osier beds and clumps of iris and pule willows. A rustic bridge, not unpicturesque, spanne the hollow, and on it stood a crowd of peasant girls guyly dressed, welcoming apparently their friends from town The water ran blue, reflecting a cloudless sky, a number of children bathed, or ran shouting along the bank. Upon a muddy spit, peasants gave chase to a troop of nerses. Above the bridge, crowning the further bank, stood a wine shop, draped in boughs, where the holiday folk had gathered. The scene made a cabinet picture such as a great Dutch artist would have longed to paint . Here is a street scene in Bucharest from the pen: The innumerable thickets of lilac are all flower ing, and no police restrain the marander. Great bunches of lilac and lily of the valley fill every hand, the children pelt each other with sprays, the earriages are fined with them. The Chaussee reminds one rather of the Florentine Cascine in old time than of any other park in Europe. But the people have handsomer and more classic faces, they are vastly better dressed in all ranks. One sees little palaces quite exquisite in their rustic beauty, the failen stucce masked by ercepers, the weedy and neglected gardens backed by conservatories full of brittiant blossom; tiny restaurants where holiday folk are dining; pienic parties and caravants of peasantry flying from the Turk who does not mean to come. dren pelt each other with sprays, the carriages are lined

THE CATHEDRAL AT BUCHAREST. The ancient building stands at some distance from the town, upon an eminence which seems to consist of ruins old as the Roman times. Fragments of antique masonry appear above the dusty grass, and shattere columns strew the slope. The Metropole has a quadrangle of buildings round it, approached through an ancient gateway at each end. The arches, says a Standard correspondent, have a Turkish look, which is, of course, Byzantine in reality. The narrow, lofty ante-chapel, which has a wide doorway at either side and in the middle, is covered, roof and walls every inch of it, with frescoes. Some represent scenes of the Bible story, others legends of the Church, but most of them are conventional portraits of saints. The art displayed is of low class, and though the doorways, black and honeycombed, show considerable age, the pictures are at once faded and gaudy. The Cathedral itself is strangely small, and its space is broken by innumerable projections and recesses. At first one feels quite struck by the religious obscurity of the place, but this impres sion vanishes at a second glance. The marble is painted wood, the carvings are worthy of a village mason,

the pictures are tawdry daubs. Every inch of stone is ornamented, but in such style as to make one long for simple naisedness. In the most conspicuous place is set a common hall clock of large size, and really that unpretending object stands out like a wonder of good taste. Before a velvet-covered reliquary, shared like a coffin, a priest invoke of purple and gold cloth was performing some ceremony of his Church upon a contryman. At one moment the layman threw himself down, while the priest covered him with his robes. The open reliquary contained a great number of bundles, of which the ouner covering was nothing else than a pocket handkerchief of the coarsest Manchester point, knotted at the corners. As the correspondent left the Cathedral, a big black-bearded priest came hustling through the doorway, carrying an extractionary instrument of wood—a long curved plank, in short, with five holes at each end, in the shape of a cross. Dumming upon this matrument with a rectangular bit of iron, like a small beomerang, he marched round the edifice. He was summoning the faithful to vespers.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF SITTING BULL. HIS CAMP ATTACKED ON THE ROSEBUD RIVER-THE

INDIANS DRIVEN OUT AND THE LODGES BURNED. CINCINNATI, May 29 .- The Commercial has the following special dispatch from Camp Robinson, Nebraska; "Cheyenne Chief, The-Man-Whoson, Nebraska: Wears-The-Bear's-Spirit, came in yesterday from the northern country, and reports that Sitting Bull and some white soldiers-probably Cupt. Ball's command of the 2d Cavalry-have had a big fight on the Rosebud, a stream emptying into the Yellowstone. He is not very definite as to how many days ago, but is positive that it was a oig battle, lasting all day. The Indians lost four killed and wounded, and the soldiers left 25 dead on the field.

ble manner of the savages.

The soldiers surprised their camp at early dawn, attacking it before the old squaws were up to make fires. The first charge found the Sioux asleep, and so unprepared that they were driven out of their tepees and from their camp, but returned, charging the waite soldfers and tured at the first of the fight. They also took part of the pack train mules which carried the flour and oread and ammunition for the troops. The white soldiers then charged and retook the village, which they burned, with all its tepoes and robes, dried mest, and plunder of every kind.

These particulars The-Man-Who-Wears-The-Bear's-Spirit said ne got from an Indian runner whom he met on the Little Missouri. This report was not entirely eredited here, owing to the Cheyenne's indefiniteness as to time, and because the Sionx here think Sitting Bull is

Te-day two Chefennes came in and confirmed in the main the first report. Lieur. Phil. O. Clark of the 2d avairy, who is in charge of the Indians, and who is well versed in Indian ways, has kindly given me the result of and says he is not prepared to believe entirely the story as given, but thinks there is something credible report, and if there has been a fight it is with Capt. Ball. These two Cheyennes say that Sitting Bull had come down to the Rosebud and joined Lame Deer's band, and there were Sitting Bull's and Lame Deer's camp at the time it was attached, and that the white soldiers drove the Stoux from their village and held it against repeated charges of Sitting Bull and his warriors; that the white soldiers barned all the lodges and captured a large number of ponies. They say Sitting Bull and his people have fled toward Powder River. They are relicent as to the number of Indians killed, and do not know how many white

Sitting Boll wanted to learn through them how Crazy Herse had been treated here. He said he could come in and surrender with all of his people. Lame Deer and his son are reported by the first runner as among the

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS. A BAND DEFEATED BY GEN. MILES ON LITTLE

MUDDY CREEK-FOUR OF THE SOLDIERS KILLED AND RIGHT WOUNDED.

CHICAGO, May 29 .- A special dispatch from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, to The Inter-Ocean says Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, who has just arrived by the steamer Peninah from Tongue River, gives details of fight with Indians on the 7th of May. Gen. MHes, with Companies F, H, L, and G, of the 2d Cavalry, and 25 mounted men of the 5th Infantry, attacked an Indian village on Little Muddy Creek, 90 miles from the mouth of Tongue River, surprising and routing them. The country on foet. Fourteen dead Indians wer upon the field, and many others are known to have been the rumors of the day. Such, notoriously, is the | Hilled and wounded. Four hundred and fifty ponies and horses and 54 lodges with entire contents were taken. moment so untimely, the clerical question adds its | The cavalry found many new agency goods, and saddles, a the Custer fight. This band of Indians were Minne onjous, lad by "Lame Deer." The command lost in killed Privates Chas. Springer, Company U; Peter Louis, Company H; John Martindale, Company F; Charles Geokesky, Company F. The wounded are; Lieut, Affeet Frieder, shot through the right shoulder; Privates Freyer, wounded in the left arm; R. Osborn, in the right arm; Wm. Jeffries and Patrick Ryan, in the left arm; Thomas Gillman, in the neets; Wm. Wilkes in the right thumb; George Leonard in the chin. Gen. Miles had a

SITTING BULL THE LEADER OF THE BAND. CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.-Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has received a dispatch from the Red Cloud Agency confirming the news of the Indian engagement at Little Moddy Creek on May 7. Two runners have arrived at that agency giving particulars of the location and the killed and wounded, which tally with the Bismarck dispatch, and saying that Sitting Buli led the band which was attacked.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

St. Louis, May 29 .- A letter from Sweetwater, Texas, published in The Dodge City (Kansas) Times, reports that the town of Double Mountains, in the pan-handle of Texas, has been captured by Apache ns, and all the stock in town run off. No further particulars are given.

The letter also states that quite a large number of bunters have been killed by Indians during the past Winter; also, that a fight recently occurred in the panhandle, between about 60 hunters and twice that num ber of Indians. The hunters followed the trail of the Sewall, one of their number, and though their provisions gave out they still parsond them, living on such game as ald be kiffed on the way. At length they came upon an Indian village containing a number of lodges, on the out food for two days, commenced an attack under cover of the banks of the stream. The fight continued several hours, until nightfall. Under cover of darkness the Indians struck their lodges and fiel, taking their women and children and killed and wounded. The amount of Indian loss is unbrown but is probably heavy. Several hunters were wounded but none killed.

Annapolis, Md., May 29 .- Henry Norfolk, the alleged wife murderer, has been lodged in jall in this city. All the circumstances point to him as the perpetrator of the deed, and full particulars of the bloody act are of a most revolting nature. Mrs. Norfolk's babe was only five weeks old, and the day before his wife's murder

THE MURDER OF MRS. NORFOLK.

Norfolk inquired of a neighbor if he would take care of the child if his wife should die. The conversation occurred at the spot where his wife was found dead the next day, and Norfolk said to the man : "Suppose I were to kill you here nobody could find me out." He was perfeetly unmoved and aboved no emotion when confronted with the corpse of his murdered wife. There are rumors that he has been acting in an imbedie manner for several months past, while there are darker rumors that a guilty love is at the bottom of the horrible deed.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD ELECTION. TRENTON, N. J., May 29.-The stockholders of the United Companies of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Deinware and Raritan Canal, and the New-Jersey Railroad, held their annual meeting in this city to-day. Eighty-eight thousand six hundred and seventyseven shares were represented. The following-named persons were elected directors: John J. Astor, Wm. bridge Livingston, Nehemiah Perry, Isaac W. Scudder, John G. Stevens, Robert F. Stockton, Ashbel Weich, and Samuel Weich.

RECEPTION TO SENATOR WOODIN AUBURN, N. Y., May 29 .- The friends of Sena tor Woodin gave him a reception this evening at the Academy of Music. The Hon. T. M. Pemeroy made the speech of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Woodin in his usual carnest and forcible manner.

WASHINGTON.

MENT PARK DARLY TRIBURE.

SOUTHERN POLITICS. REPUBLICANS STRONG IN NORTH CAROLINA-TRE WHISKY ELEMENT IN POLITICS-A COOL SUG-[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 29,-Well-informed Republi-

cans from Western North Carolina report that the President's Southern policy will not cause the loss of a single vote to their party, and it will probably secure the scattering votes of enough Democrats who were Union men during the war but who have North Carolina to the Administration party in its next election, which occurs a year from next November. They do not yet perceive any signs of a breaking up of the Democratic party, but they do discover that the feeling of entire communities in the State with which they are acquainted is better than it has been at any previous time since the war. In Asheville, at a municipal election held about two weeks ago, a fusion ticket was nominated, apon which three Republicans, one negro, and two Democrats were placed. The platform upon which they were run was a general approval of the Adminstration policy; and although elections in that town have for many years been very close, this fusion ticket defeated the straight Democratic ticket by nearly three to one. In other prominent cities of the State the same policy was adopted, and in sev eral of them it was successful. These gentlemen say that a desire of certain

prominent Democrats of North Carolina, who are now in Washington looking after the interests of clients convicted of illicit distilling or the sale of tobacco on which no tax has been paid, to obtain amnesty for these people, is at the bottom of some of the talk about a new party in that State. For ten years the laws against illicit distilling and crooked tobacco have been executed with great leniency; small fines have been imposed upon those convicted of defrauding the revenue, and the offenders have generally been imprisoned in the county jails near home. Imprisonment of this kind has not been very onerous, and when the defrauders of the revenue have served out their terms they have gen erally escaped the fines by taking an insolvent's oath. At the last two terms of the United States Court Judge Dick has adopted a different policy. His sentences have been much more severe, and those convicted have been sent to the Albany Penitentiary. This has taken this class of men by surprise, and they think they have been very unfairly dealt with. In other words, they hold that if a change in the manner of executing the law was to take place they ought to have had due notice of it, in order that they might have acted with their eye open. It should be remembered that to be caught defranding the revenue does not carry with it any odium in most parts of North Carolina. Although the people there are generally law-abiding, they look upon the Revenue laws as so oppressive to them that an evasion of them is not considered a erime. Several prominent Democrats of North Carolina are now in Washington urging the Administration to pardon or commute the sentances of these raiders upon the revenue, and the Republicans referred to are of the optnion that this may in some measure explain part of the talk about a new party

Senator Morgan of Alabama has written a letter to the Attorney-General, very decided in character, urging the dismissal of the indictments against those who by ballot-box stuffing defeated Jeremian Haralson (colored) for Congress. His district was Republican and gave him a large majority. Shelley, his opponent, and some 15 others were discovered practicing the most shameful frauds upon the ballotboxes, and were indicted. Mt. Haraison has been informed, so his friends say, that he will be killed if he returns to the district to prosecute his contest for his seat, and that his life will only be safe after he abandons the contest. Senator Morgan now writes that if the policy of conciliation means anything, it must embrace pardon for all political es, and that if the President expects any support from the Democrats of Alabama he must not countenance the further prosecution of this matter in the United States courts.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION. SIR ALEXANDER GALT, JUIGE KELLOGG, AND MR. DELFOSSE ITS MEMBERS-A MEETING IN JUNE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 29 .- The last question arising under the treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States will probably be disposed of in a few mentils. According to Article 18 of said treaty American fishermen were allowed for the term of ten years to take fish on the senconst and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Neva Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and adjacent islands, without restrictions as to distance from the shore, with permission to land, cure fish, and dry nets, &c. Similar privileges were granted to British subjects on the United States coast north of the 39th parallel of latitude, and by an act of the Newfoundhand Legislature, passed May 28, 1874, the provisions of the eight-enth article were extended to that province. Inasmuch as the British Government asserted that the privileges extended to American fishermen were greater than those ceded by the United States to British or Canadian fishermen, it was further provided by the Treaty of Washington that commissioners should be appointed to determine the amount of any compensation which in their opinion ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded. It was provided that each Government should select one commissioner, a third to be named conjointly, and in case of a failure to select the Board of Commissioners in three months then the selection to be made by the Emperor of Austria.

After many delays the organization of the Commiss has been fully completed. The British commissioner is Alexander T. Galt, K. C. B., who lims figured extensively in Canadian politics. The American commissions be Judge Ensign H. Kellorz of Massachusetts. third commissioner or umpire will be M. Maurice Delfosse, Envoy Extraordioury of Beigium to this Government. The American case will be presented by the Hon. Dwight Foster. The English demand for compensation will be presented by the Hon Francis Clare Ford, the British Coarge d'Affairs at Carlesruhe, Mr. Ford has recently arrived from Alviers, and is now at Ottawa receiving lels instructions. The Commission are to mee at Hatifax on the 15th of June next, and it is understood that arrangements will be made to enable them to visit such of the principal (biheries as may be desirable to enable them to discharge their somewhat difficult func-

such of the principal disheries as may be head to remaile them to discharge their somewhat difficult functions.

No formal statement has yet been presented by Great Britain embodying the amount of compensation which she will chaim. Its claim on this subject will be based of course upon the number of the American fishing yessels, the yearly product value, &c. The American agent will naturally seek to cut down tone estimate as much as possible, and the old question of the rights of each party under former conventions and international law with have to be discussed in order to ascertain how much Great Britain has accusally conceden under the treasy of Washington. The Americans urge that their vessels being built stronger and larger than those of the Canadians, and chiefly used for deep-sea fishing, the shrogation of the three mile limit is not very important and ought not seriously to affect the question of compensation. The articles contaming these concessions continue in force for ten years, and may then be terminated upon two years notice, so that if Canada is disastisfied with the award the arrangement may be shrogated. The questions arising are also numerous and the work of the Commission so consisterable that it is questionable whether, even with the atmospherable that it is questionable whether, even with the atmost energy, a result will be reached in less time than the six months allowed for the making up of the case of each Government.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS. CHANGES NOT TO BE MADE IN HASTE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- While the changes in the foreign missions of the United States will eventu-ally be very general, they will not be made in any haste. Our present representatives abroad will be allowed in great measure to select their own time for returning home; and the issue of the commissions of their successors will be postponed until they flud it convenient to relinquish their offices. For instance, Minister Washburne will remain in charge of the American Legation at Paris until August, and Mr. Pierre-

time next Winter. In one or two instances which foreign Ministers are already prepared to return bome, their successors will be designated at once. Among these is Dr. Cornelius A. Legan, Minister to Chill. Ex-Gov. Thos. A. Osborne of Kunsas, whose selection tion has been previously announced, was formally tion has been previously announced. Was formany agreed upon in Cabinet to-day as his successor. It is understood that ex-Gov, Osborne will go to Obili at no very distant day. In one or two lustances where the internal affairs of the country to which a Minister is accredited are in such a condition as to make a change seem undestrable, or where the present representative of the United States, having made a good official record, would be greatly embarra-sed by immediate removal, he will be allowed to retain his office for an intefinite period. Among these it is believed is the mission to Mex'co. Mr. Nelson will probably remain at his post for the present, as it is not understood that the Administration contemplates making any immediate change.

TEXAS TO BE PROTECTED.

GEN. ORD'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON APPARENTLY SUCCESSFUL-THE CABINET'S DECISION. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 29 .- The most important cubject of consideration by the Cabinet to day was the the subject with the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, explaining the condition of affairs by reference to maps, &c. The result of to-day's consultation is reported to be that the Government has determined upon departure with respect to its treatment of the Mexican border question. The army forces slong the Rio Grande border, it is said, will be mmediately strengthened in important particulars and Gen. Ord, Commander of the Department of Texas corder from Mexican banditti, cattle thieves, and depre dators of all sorts at all hazards. To accomplish this, if he shall find it necessary to pursue the marauders over the border be will be at liberty to do so. In short, the Administration is believed to have decided that the State

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A HEAVY LOSS OF SWINE.

Washington, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. Mr. Dodge, the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, reports, as the result of an inve gation of the losses from diseases of swine during the past 12 months, the destruction of 4,000,000 animal of all ages, and a money loss of more than \$20,000,000. One-ditth of the reported loss occurs in the State of Himois; next in prominence are M'ssours, Iowa, and adiana, which together lose \$10,000,000. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have nearly as arge a percentage of loss in numbers, aggregating in e a million and a half dollars. The reported losses are very small in New-England, the country bordering on the great lakes, and the Pacific coast. Of the remaining districts, West Virginia comes nearest exem on, and Ohio and the Atlantic coast States stand better an the alluval districts. The apparent loss is equiva-nt to a third of the sum of exports of pork products of year. It is somewhat greater than usual, eliciting mands from correspondents for a competent scientific westigation by the Government.

THE ARMS OF THE VENUS OF MILO. The report that the arms of the Venus of Mile have been discovered is confirmed by a letter te dith Rend, our Charge d'Aflaires at Athens. He writes that they were found on the Island of Milo, at a distance of less than 30 feet from the place where the statue itself vas found in 1820. He says: "The arms are exquisitely modeled. One holds a kind of disk or shield. The workmanship and the locality compel even the skeptical to acknowledge the authenticity of these wonderful relies."

GEN. KETCHUM'S SUCCESSOR NOT KNOWN.

The President has not yet taken up for conderation the numerous applications of candidates to fill the District Commissionership to be made vacant by the withdrawal of Gen. Ketchum on the 30th of next month. He has listened patiently to the arguments in favor of the appointment of each one whose name has been presented; but as far as can be learned be has not made up his mind whom to select. It has been generally conjectured that a complete reorganization of the commission would take place, and that Gov. Dennison and Cart. Phetos would retrie with Gen. Ketchum. This is beheved to be an erroneous idea. The President does not contemplate removing either of them, and it is not known that either desires to resign.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

As the result of the recent examination of Third Assist ant Examiners in the Patent Office for promotion to the next grade, Messrs. Charles J. Hedrick of North Carolina, next grade, Messfs, Charles J. Hedrick of North Carolina, F. S. Williams of New-York, and Robert J. Fisher, jr., of Philadelphia were to-day appointed Second Assistant Examiners. There were 17 competitive, A competitive examination of 69 candidates for appointment to fill the vacanetes thus created and two or three others of previous existence was held to-day.

The awards of contracts for supplying stationery for

the Interior Department during the next year were announced to-day. The contract for envelopes was ob-tabled by the Morgan Envelope Company, J. M. W. Jones announced to-tay. The contract for envelopes was ob-tained by the Morgan Envelope Company, J. M. W. Jones is awarded the contract for steel pens, and the Goodyear Company that for rabber bands. Local stationers secure contracts for nearly all the other supplies needed. The President is now giving some attention to the selection of a new Commissioner of Agriculture, but it is

selection of a new Commissioner of Agriculture, but it is not believed that he has yet made up his mind whom to appoint. Among the next prominent candidates are Grand Master Flagg of the National Grange, Prof. Le-conte, Mr. Bodge, in charge of the statistics of the depart-ment, and several others.

The State Department has received a report of a speech made to the Spanish Cortes some weeks ago by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he spoke with marked satisfaction of the perfectly friendly relations that have now been established between Spain and the United States.

The President, Secretary McCrary, and several other nembers of the Cabinet will attend the decoration coremonies at Arlington Cemetery to-morrow. Secretary Sherman, with several prominent officials, will make an excursion to Mount Vernou.

The amount of legal-tenders destroyed this month was \$1.081.824, being in accordance with the law, 80 per cent of the issue of National bank notes for the month. This will leave the outstanding circulation \$360,412,580.

The Treasury Department has submitted to Collector Simmons, at Boston, a list of names from which to select the two commissioners who, in addition to the Collecter, will investigate the affairs of the Custom-house at that

The Executive Mansion was to-day until noon througed with applicants for interviews with the President. Many of the callers were ladies, and the President gave audience to as many as time would permit.

Louis Dagai has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Denver, Col., vice Herman Silver, resigned. The President to-day appointed Edward McB. Timoney to be Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the Fourth of July regatta sere \$1,600 will be devoted to prizes. BATH, Me., May 29.—The three-masted schooner gddle Huck, of 394 tons burden, was launched here to day Boston, Mass., May 29.—The May meeting at the Mystic Park closes to-day. Wild Lily and Oshlega Belle were

WASHINGTON, May 29, -A trotting match at Bright-wood Park to-day was won by F. Carter's b. s. Mount Holly in three straight heats. RICHMOND, Va., May 29,-The Postal Commission

RICHMOND, VII., MAY 29.—The Postal Commission is expected in Bichmond on Friday, and extensive preparations are making to receive and entertain them.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 29.—The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica is expected here from Acapaics, with the passengers of the City of San Francisco, to-morrow of Thursday. PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—This was the first day of the spring trotting meeting at Ambier Park. The first race was won by Hannah Clark, the second by Black Frank, and the third by Phil. Dougherty.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—The closing session of the New-England branch of the Woman Suffrage Association was held this evening. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was chosen prosident, with 30 vice-presidents.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.-The bail of Somerville and Engel, charged with forging United States certificates ontock, having been fixed at \$10,000 each, argument will be and before the United States Court on Friday next on a motion

CINCINNATI, May 29,—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, F. S. Winafon, President, has appotent L. C. Hopkins of this city general agent for Orbo, the State office hereafter to be at Cincinhait instead of Cleveland. Hopkins has been one of the heaviest and most cuterprising dry goods men at the West.

CINCINNATI, May 29 .- Yesterday afternoon a young man named Nudgin, driving a buggy near Harrison, Hamilton County, Ohio, ran into another buggy occupied by a man named Brice and his nepiew. An altercation ensued, in which Nudgin was beaten to death by Brice, who used the butt end of his whip as a club,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. GRANT AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. After visiting various points of interest on he river this morning, Gen. Grant and party were en tertained at luncheon by the Mayor in the Town Hall. Numerous prominent citizens were present. Afterward, with the Mayor, the party visited the Newsroom and Exchange. The General's reception on 'Change by the He made a brief speech of thanks from the balcony, which was received with reiterated cheering. He will go to Manchester to-morrow, and will leave there in the for London by the Midland road, which has tendered him a special Pullman car.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877. The Post says Gen. Grant will take dinner with the Prince of Wales at Mr. Pierrepont's residence on the 21st of June. He will meet the Duke of Cambridge at a sim-Har banquet on June 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The disabled steamer City of Brussels arrived this morning at 11 o'clock in charge of four tags. The passengers, who were all well, landed immedi-A large crowd cheered and congratulated them on the landing-stage. The Dock Board steamer, with Gen. Grant and a number of other gentlemen on board, went to meet and welcome the disabled steamer on her coming into the river. Catholic societies went out in two turs to welcome the pilgrims. They were conducted to the Adelpht Hotel to be entertained by the Catholic Club. A Te Deum to be sung at the Pro-Cathedral. The pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome.

Private telegrams were received in this city and Brooklyn by a number of the relatives and friends of those on board the City of Brussels. All the telegrams stated in a very few words that the vessel arrived at 10 o'clock, and all on board were well. The Rev. P. Dowd, orches, and an on board were well. The Rev. P. Down, spiritual director of the Canadian pilgrims, telegraphed three words to William Hughes, the agent of the Reyal Canadian Issuannee Company, and one of the committee which had charge of the pilgrims in this city. The words were: "Landed. All well," The d-spatch was sent imsendiately by Mr. Hughes to several persons in Canada. Mrs. Gen. Newton received no telegram from her hughand because he had previously sent her a letter by the City of Richmond.

THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION. DE BROGLIE CALLING FOR GREATER VISOR-THE LEGITIMISTS DISSATISFIED. LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877.

A Renter telegram from Paris says: "The Due de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, has issued a circular to the procureurs-generaux, explaining that President MacMahon, exercising his constirutional prerogative, intervened to arrest the progress of radic 1 theories incompatible with the peace of society prosecutors to use redoubled vignance and firmness to of morality, religion, and property, and particularly those laws defending them against the attacks of licentious press. He recommends the procureurs to repress apologies for the Commune, offenses against the calumny that there exists in France a party in favor of a

It is noticed that the Bonapartists get the iton's share of the appointments made by the new French Ministry. This is causing considerable uneasiness and suspicion among the Legitimists. The Union, a Legitimist journal, published in Paris, says on the subject:

among the Legithnists. The transparence of published in Paris, says on the subject:

Every act of energy should tend to a fixed end. To combat the Republic is stupidity. Tourdie the Conservative forces in order to reast revelation is a plan which requires a solution. Has the Marshal one ! We should not have raised the question had not the Marshal, appealing to one confidence, asked us to take part in the combat. While not allowing anybeity to by hands on the prize of the hoped for but more and more uncertain victory, it allows the country to forceas only two solutions—the expedient of a presidency is a monarchical falsehood and a republican treason. Paischood and treason would be a twofold insuit to the dignity of France. An Imperial surprise would deliver up its dupes and accomplices to the indignation of history. We shall not be found in their ranks. The Government, by its composition, impunge, acts, and inner direction, warms us that behind the enterprise of social defense there may be political naneuvers. Rightly or wrongly the names of certain Ministers, the selection

Paris, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The Moniteur declares that President MacMahon will

THE POPE AND THE POWERS. It is asserted that the Pope has indirectly requested the zood offices of the Emperor of Austria with the Czar in behalf of the Catholies in Poland.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 29, 1877. The Government of Madrid, in view of the antagonistic attitude shown by a section of the Episcopal clergy toward it, have made representations to the Vatican to use its authority to dissuade the recalcitrants from creating

A special disputch from Rome to The Times says : "It s stated that President MacMahon has sent an autograph letter to the Pope, expressing confidence that in the serious position France now stands, His Holiness wo tinue that benevolence he had always manifested."

> BETTING ON THE DERBY. LONDON, May 29, 1877-4 p. m.

The betting on the Derby is now 4 to 1 against Chamaut, 9 to 2 against Rob Roy, 6 to 1 against Altyre, and 12 to 1 against Mr. Sanford's Brown Prince.

A GREAT FALL IN COAL.

RESULT OF THE SALES BY TWO COMPANIES. The auction sales of coal yesterday resulted in the heaviest decline in prices that has occurred since the great auction saic of hast August. The Pennsylvania Coal Company sold 78,400 tons, deliverable at Newburgh prior to June 15. Some of the larger sizes were taken at an advance of from 5 to 15 cents a ton over the prices obtained by this company in March-the last auction sale held by it-owing to the competition between consumers and dealers, to whom a delivery at Newburgh was more convenient than at New-York or Hoboken. A large por tion of the sales was for consumption up the river at what are generally considered non-competitive pot The great fall, however, of 42 cents in stove coal and 33 cents in chestnut brought down the general average of the sale to \$2.73 a ton, or 18 cents below the March sale. The Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Company sold over 150,000 tons at an average decline of about 50

The Delaware. Luckawanna and Western Company soid over 150,000 tons at an average decline of about 50 cents a ton from the prices readized at the April sale by the same company. The heaviest decline was in slove coal—644 cents a ton—of when 54,000 tons were sold. The highest prices were obtained at the opening in each size of coal sold, and there was a stendy decline from the first prices. Both sales were largely attended, an unusual number of dealers having come from a distance in anticipation of buying coal cheap. The prices obtained were fully as good as expected by those intimately connected with the coal tride, but it was conceded by all that there had been no attempt to "cook" prices, and that the sales were made in good faith. It was generally admitted yesterday that one of the results of the low prices established by the sales would be practically to annot contracts for future delivery. It is well understood that in a large majority of cases a contract for future activery will count for initia if the price declines before the coal is accepted. There is no arbitration committee among coal men to settle disputes, and if a parchaser does not wish to take the coal when delivered, all he has to do is to declare it is "stary" or otherwise objectionable, and refuse to accept it. So common is this practice tout dealers state one of the first indications of lower prices is the general complaint that the coal's "slaty," and the refore casmed he geoepted. The Philadelphia and Reading Couland from Company immediately met the difficulty by offering to deliver, coal during the next month at the average arction prices of yesterday, regardless of previous confracts.

The following table exhibits the prices obtained yesterday and the decline—the Pittston coal to be delivered at Newburgh and the Seranton coal at Hoboxen:

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

Changes from

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Changes from Prices. Average on Morch Sulva. Tens. Prices, Amount sold, Salva, 10,000 Lump. \$2.75 & Sc. adv, 7,000 Steamer. 2.75 & 2.75 & Iac. adv, 12,775 Grate. 2.80 to \$2.875 & 2.75 & Iac. adv, 12,775 Grate. 2.80 to \$2.875 & 2.85 & 5 c. dec, 9.350 Figs. 2.80 & 2.80 & 9c. dec, 20,100 Stove. 2.75 & 2.75 & 42c. dec, 7,575 Chestinut. 2.80 to 2.674 & 2.70 & 35c. dec, 2.80 & 2.80 & 2.80 & 5c. dec, 2.80 & 2.80 & 5c. dec, 2.80 & 2.80 & 5c. dec, 2.80 & 5c. dec,